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# QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

## Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

## Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

## Addendum

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INTERNATIONAL TUNNELLING ASSOCIATION (ITA)

(Category II)

Goals of the Association

To encourage the study of the use of and construction in the subsurface, and to promote advances in the preparatory investigation, construction and maintenance of tunnels by collecting and comparing information and by studying related questions. The Association fulfils its mission through the exchange of information among its various national member organizations (for example, exchange of information between highly-industrialized countries and developing countries), through regular public or closed meetings, the organization and coordination of research and experimentation and the publication of proceedings, reports and papers.

Changes in geographical representation

Since 1988, the number of member countries has risen from 33 to 38; the addition of Lesotho, Morocco, Portugal, Thailand, USSR and Yugoslavia should be noted, along with the removal of Iraq in 1989 in accordance with the statutes.

The Association has created an affiliate member category for individuals and groups; the number of affiliate members is now 76 groups and 91 individuals coming from 20 member and 9 non-member countries. The non-members represented are: Saudi Arabia, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Singapore, Taiwan (Province of China) and Zimbabwe.

Participation in meetings of United Nations organs

None of the meetings of which ITA was informed dealt specifically with its areas of competence.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

The following activities were undertaken:

(a) Examination of the possibility of organizing, with UNDP co-sponsorship, workshops on the use of the subsurface in Morocco. Co-sponsorship could not be arranged, but the workshops were held successfully in Morocco in February 1991;

(b) Favourable response from the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) when the latter was seeking experts in the field of subsurface construction for a United Nations mission to Saudi Arabia. Submission to DTCD of several curricula vitae of expert candidates

from member countries. Follow-up, with DTCD, of the selection process, which resulted in the choice of one of the ITA candidates as a United Nations representative;

(c) With the Committee on Natural Resources: submission of a reference document on the legal aspects of the use of the subsurface, drafted by the ITA working group on the use of the subsurface.

## Other activities

### Relations with United Nations offices

Several meetings to identify joint activities took place with the United Nations offices at New York and Geneva, as well as with DTCD at Rio de Janeiro and in New York.

### Sponsorship and participation in international congresses

ITA sponsored international congresses held:

In Spain in June 1988 on the topic "Tunnels and water";

In Canada in September 1989 on "Progress and innovations in the field of underground works";

In China in September 1990 on "The current and future status of underground works";

In the United Kingdom in April 1991 on the general topic of underground construction;

In Mexico in May 1992 on the topic "Towards new worlds in tunnelling".

These congresses attracted between 400 and 800 international participants.

### Organization of workshops

Workshops on the use of the subsurface were held on 21-22 February 1991 in Morocco and on 26-27 January 1991 and 27-28 January 1992 in Egypt; workshops are being prepared in Brazil for late 1992.

### Sponsorship and participation in workshops

ITA sponsored workshops organized by its member countries:

New Delhi (January 1988): Tunnelling for water resources and power projects

Minneapolis (March 1988): Underground and city

Mexico (October 1988): Underground works and subsurface use

Fez (March 1989): Underground works and subsurface use

Tokyo (March 1990): Underground works and subsurface use

Marrakesh (May 1990): Strait of Gibraltar

Trondheim (June 1990): Strait crossings

Reykjavik (July 1991): Underground works and subsurface use

Prague (October 1991): Underground structures

Cairo (January 1992): Current experiences in tunnelling.

These workshops attracted between 60 and 450 participants.

Working groups

There are 10 permanent working groups in ITA. The following are the current groups: Research; Contractual sharing of risks; Subsurface planning; Health and safety in works; Maintenance and repair of underground structures; sizing of underground facilities for the storage of wastes; Immersed and floating tunnels; Shotcrete use; Direct and indirect advantages of carrying out underground works; Mechanized excavation.

They meet at least once a year.

Several groups have completed their work since 1988: Structural sizing of underground works; Standardization; Catalogue of tunnels; Cost-benefit of underground urban public transport.

Preparation and publication of international recommendations for underground works

The following recommendations have been prepared and disseminated internationally since 1988: Safety guide for underground works; Recommendations for contractual sharing of risks; Guidelines for sizing of tunnels; Legal and administrative aspects of the use of the subsurface; Damaging effects of water on tunnels during their active life.

Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology, official ITA publication

Fifteen issues have appeared since 1988.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

(Category II)

### Goals of the Association

The goals of the Association are: (a) to promote the principle of tolerance and the defence of the right of every person to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief; and (b) to create a climate of greater understanding and mutual respect among people of all faiths and beliefs, in order to assist humanity in solving major problems affecting peace, liberty and justice.

### Participation in the work of subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council and in other United Nations meetings

The Secretary-General and several representatives of the Association participated in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, making statements on various agenda items.

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva

1 February-11 March 1988 - Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world (item 12). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (item 23).

30 January-10 March 1989 - Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment (item 10). Violations of human rights (item 12). Report of the Subcommission (item 19). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (item 22).
29 January-9 March 1990 - items 10, 12 and 23.
28 January-8 March 1991 - items 12 and 22.

Subcommission, Geneva

8 August-2 September 1988 - Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 6). Participated in the drafting of the resolution on respect for human rights in Albania.

7 August-1 September 1989 - Violation of human rights (item 6).

Religious intolerance (item 11).

6-31 August 1990 - item 6.

5-30 August 1991 - items 6 and 13.

## Cooperation with United Nations programmes and specialized agencies

From 7 to 9 September 1988, the Secretary-General of the Association participated actively (two statements) in the European seminar on human rights organized by the University of Milan and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

From 4 to 7 December 1989, a representative of the Association took part in a meeting of experts at Ottawa, Canada to determine which human rights should be the particular focus of UNESCO efforts.

## Other major activities

### Activities in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Secretary-General and other representatives of the Association held meetings with political and religious authorities to whom they sometimes had to send written reports. They also participated in meetings and held conferences to promote knowledge and implementation of United Nations instruments and resolutions on human rights in general, and on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, in particular.

### Principal authorities met by the Secretary-General

The Presidents of the Republic of Romania (1990) and Portugal (1991). The Vice-President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic (1989). The Ministers for Religious Affairs of the following countries: Algeria (1990); Bulgaria (1988, 1991); France (1990); Morocco (1990); Mozambique (1991); Poland (1989); German Democratic Republic (1989); Romania (1988, 1990, 1991); Tunisia (1990); and USSR (1988). The Ministers for Education and Culture of Angola (1990 and 1991), Mozambique (1991) and Tunisia (1990). The President of the High Civil and Criminal Court of the Federal Republic of Germany (1989). The Chairman of the Legislative Commission of the Bulgarian Parliament (1991). The Chairmen of the Human Rights Commissions of the Parliaments of Bulgaria (1991) and Romania (1991). Parliamentarians of the Council of Europe (1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991). The Patriarch of the Orthodox Church of Romania (1988 and 1990). The Secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Catholic Church (1988). The Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches (1989). The Chairman of the Protestant Federation of France (1989). The Chairman of the Vatican Commission "Justitia et Pax" (1989 and 1990). The President of the Episcopal Conference of North Africa (1990). The Chairman of the Ulemas of Morocco and Senegal (1990).

Lectures given by the Secretary-General and congresses in which he participated

Public lectures on the topic: "The United Nations and religious liberty", at Munich (Germany) and Nis (Yugoslavia), in March 1990. Participation in the international symposium: "Visions of the Europe of the future" at Krakow (Poland), in April 1989, and in the African Congress on Religious Liberty at Nairobi (Kenya), in September 1991.

Major reports sent to authorities

Written statement to the Legal Affairs Commission of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France), June 1991.

Petition to the President of the European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium), September 1991.

Consultation and cooperation with United Nations Secretariat officials

The Association worked with other NGOs in organizing the World Congress on Religious Liberty, held in London from 23 to 26 July 1989, in which the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance and a representative of the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights participated.

The Secretary-General of the Association participated in the NGO consultation on the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, held on 24 August 1989 at Geneva. He also sent a written communication to the Centre for Human Rights concerning:

(a) the convening of the World Conference on Human Rights (dated 25 June 1990);

(b) the commitment of the Association to disseminate, through its publications or by any other means available to it, the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

The Secretary-General met several times with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, and provided him with reports and information.

Dissemination of information on United Nations activities

The Association publishes a twice-yearly journal, Conscience and Liberty, in French, English, German and Italian. The French edition is distributed in over 50 countries throughout the five continents. Each issue contains articles or reports on United Nations activities concerning freedom of conscience, religion or belief.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

(Category I)

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of trade union organizations. WCL works for the creation of economic, social, cultural and political structures that promote the all-round development of the individual and of people everywhere. Its work includes the study, promotion, representation and defence of the material, moral and spiritual interests of workers. It has branches in 85 countries and represents more than 20 million workers.

Economic and Social Council

WCL representatives participated in the following sessions of the Council and made statements on various agenda items:

(a) Second regular session, Geneva, 1988 - statements on agenda items 2, 9 and 11;

(b) Second regular session, Geneva, 1989 - statements on agenda items 2 and 7 (f), (g), and (h);

(c) Second regular session, Geneva, 1990 - statement on agenda item 2;

(d) Second regular session, Geneva 1991 - statements on agenda items 2 and 8 (a).

They also participated in the work of the Human Rights Commission as follows:

(a) Forty-fourth session, Geneva, 1988 - statements on items 4 and 13;

(b) Forty-fifth session, Geneva, 1989 - statements on items 4, 8, 10 and 12;

(c) Forty-sixth session, Geneva, 1990 - statements on items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12;

(d) Forty-seventh session, Geneva, 1991 - statements on items 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13.

In addition, WCL representatives took part in the sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, held at Geneva in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991. They made statements on:

(a) Agenda item 6 at the Forty-first session, Geneva, 1989;

(b) Agenda item 6 at the Forty-second session, Geneva, 1990.

WCL participated in the world consultation on racial discrimination held at Geneva from 3 to 7 October 1988. On 9 September 1988, it submitted a written note giving general information about its views on racism and its activities to combat it. By letter of 15 March 1989, WCL sent the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights a brief report on efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination.

Within the framework of the consultations preparatory to the World Conference on Human Rights, WCL sent to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights a note dated 7 August 1990 (reproduced in document A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.6) in which it expressed its views on the holding of such a Conference. WCL participated in the general debate of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 9 to 13 September 1991.

UNESCO

5-9 March 1990: World Conference on Education for All, Thailand. WCL actively participated in the drafting of the documents: "World Declaration on Education for All" and "Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs".

2-7 April 1990: World consultation of teachers' organizations on education for AIDS prevention, Paris. Delegates of WCT/WCL either presided over or drafted the reports of plenary meetings or working groups.

3-8 September 1990: made a statement at the International Conference on Education, held at Geneva on the theme "Combating illiteracy".

22-25 April 1991, Quito: participated in the fourth session of the regional intergovernmental committee. Made a statement in the general debate.

8-11 July 1991, Dakar: participated in the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Education. Made a statement in the general debate.

30 September-4 October 1991, Costa Rica: participated in the International Labour Office/UNESCO symposium on the status of teachers in Central America. Made statements.

21-26 October 1991, Paris: General Conference of UNESCO. WCL participated both in the work of the Conference and in the official ceremony making the twenty-fifth anniversary of the joint ILO/UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers.

FAO

WCL participated in the following meetings:

August 1988, Crakow, Poland: Sixteenth Regional Conference for Europe.

1988, Mauritius: Fifteenth Regional Conference for Africa.

5-6 April 1989, Rome: Eleventh consultation between FAO and trade union organizations

19-30 November 1990, Rome: Meeting of the Council of FAO

11-12 July 1991, Rome: twelfth consultation between FAO and trade unions.

## UNICEF

WCL participated in 1988-1989 in the public information campaign on vital child health facts which UNICEF, in cooperation with WHO, launched following the implementation of structural adjustment policies by most developing countries. As part of this campaign, WCL was a partner in the UNICEF/WHO publication Facts for Life.

## WIPO

WCL participated in the WIPO world forum on the impact of recent technologies on intellectual property rights, held at Geneva from 14 to 16 September 1988.

## IMF - WORLD BANK

In early November 1990, the Executive Committee of WCL held a working meeting with the Managing Director of IMF and the Directors of the Departments of Fiscal Affairs, Exchange and Trade Relations, and Research. During the same period, the members of the Executive Committee of WCL met with the Vice-President and a number of senior officials of the World Bank.

## UNCTAD

WCL is in regular contact with the senior staff of UNCTAD, particularly with the Deputy-Secretary-General. It participated in, inter alia, the annual consultations between trade union organizations and UNCTAD held on 15 June 1988, 10 June 1989, 9 June 1990 and 8 June 1991.

## UNCED

Within the framework of preparations for UNCED, WCL participated in the following sessions of the Preparatory Committee: first session, 18 March-5 April 1991, Geneva; third session, 12 August-4 September 1991, Geneva, and in the Advisory Meeting of Trade Unions, held at Geneva on 4 and 5 November 1991.

ILO/INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

As an international organization representing workers, WCL participates in virtually all ILO tripartite meetings, as well as in the sessions of the Governing Body and in the International Labour Conference, where it always takes part in the discussion of the report of the Director-General.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION

(Category II)

The participation of the International Automobile Federation (FIA) in the work of the United Nations during the years 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, under its category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, consisted, as in the past, of:

(a) Ongoing collaboration with the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, particularly with the Committee's working parties on road traffic safety, construction of vehicles and customs questions;

(b) Regular participation in the meetings of the World Tourism Organization (WTO);

(c) Attendance at various meetings organized by the specialized agencies of the United Nations in different countries.

The International Automobile Federation comprises some 100 automobile associations and/or clubs from 95 countries in the five continents. Apart from the organization of motor sport competitions for which it is responsible at the world level, FIA seeks, through its activities both at the international level and at the level of its affiliated clubs, to;

(a) Help create and/or develop conditions for smooth, safe road traffic;

(b) Promote quality tourism that respects the environment and national, regional and local cultures;

(c) Protect the interests of the motorists it represents, especially by limiting the costs of operating motor vehicles and related legal protection.

Road traffic

FIA makes its most important contribution to the work of the United Nations within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and its working parties, the simple explanation for this being that questions relating to road traffic, in the broad sense of the term, are naturally the main sphere of action of an international federation of motorists. Over the past four years the Federation made the following contributions:

Inland Transport Committee (ECE/TRANS)

FIA was present at every annual plenary session of the Committee, whose purpose, apart from assessing the work done during the preceding year, is to set short-, medium- and long-term guidelines and to approve the programmes of work submitted to it.

FIA made a statement on its interest in the items of direct concern to it and drew the Committee's attention to the need to:

(a) Strengthen coordination with other European intergovernmental organizations (European Economic Community (EEC), European Conference of Ministers of Transport (CEMT) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)) in order to enhance the effectiveness of activities and the coherence of recommendations;

(b) Better define priorities, such as those relating to the revision of international conventions (traffic, signalling, customs), reducing work programmes where necessary in order to avoid the systematic holding of additional special meetings (such as meetings of the Working Party on Traffic Safety) whenever possible.

Working Party on Road Transport (SC1)

Every year, FIA representatives attended the year-end session of SC1 at which the work done by the Working Party's subsidiary bodies (revision of conventions, draft resolutions, modification of agreements, etc.) is endorsed and their work programmes adopted. The FIA contribution to these deliberations will be described in greater detail in the paragraphs that follow. We might nevertheless mention that, at the year-end session for 1991, SC1 approved the new provisions introduced into the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (E itineraries) following proposals sent to it in 1987 by FIA aimed at supplementing this technical agreement with provisions defining the minimum services to be provided to users for each road category.

Specialized working parties:

Traffic safety - WP 1

Construction of vehicles - WP 29

Customs questions affecting transport - WP 30

FIA participated regularly in the ordinary and special sessions of these three working parties, where its representatives are well integrated.

FIA also contributed to the work of these groups prior to their sessions, by sending the secretariat of the Inland Transport Committee written proposals and/or recommendations prepared by the Federatior's international commissions (road traffic/road safety, technical, customs) on subjects or questions that fall within the competence of these groups and/or on their programme of work.

## Working Party on Road Traffic Safety - WP 1

Participation in sessions:

Each year, one FIA representative, five 3-day sessions.

Priority concern during the period:

Revision of the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, which is scheduled to end by late 1992. FIA has been a member since 1987 of the informal technical working group responsible for preparing the revisions to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (new classification).

Recommendations made by FIA:

1989: Compulsory use of seat-belts in the rear seats of automobiles (category b)

1990: Standard equipment

Protection of motorcyclists

1991: Installation of front seat airbags in automobiles.

Centre-mounted brake lights

Setting of accident reduction targets

Harmonization of statistical data (collection)

Special input

FIA assisted in the preparation and holding of two events organized by WP 1:

1990: United Nations road safety week (1-7 October)

1991: Seminar on road traffic safety (March 1992) - FIA was a member of the ad hoc group responsible for its preparation.

## Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles - WP 29

Participation in sessions: Every year, one FIA representative, three 3-day sessions.

Main ongoing concern: Revision of international regulations in the light of technical progress and new environmental protection requirements (1958 Agreement on Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts).

Major concerns (followed especially closely by FIA)

Active and passive safety

Air pollution

Noise pollution.

Recommendations formulated by FIA

1990: Widespread use of noise-absorbing road surfacing material (noise-pollution control)

1991: Universal regulations making the approval of any model of car conditional on the results of comprehensive head-on collision tests.

Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport - WP 30

Participation in sessions: Every year, one FIA representative, two 2-day sessions.

Priority concern during the period:

Revision of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (1954) and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (1956). Begun at the proposal of FIA and the International Touring Alliance (AIT) and concluded in 1991, most of the amendments submitted by FIA having been accepted between 1986 and 1988.

FIA proposal during the period:

In 1989, WP.30 accepted the new model of the so-called "modernized" customs clearance card (ISO standards) proposed by FIA and AIT. This model will be annexed to the revised 1954 and 1956 Conventions mentioned above.

Tourism

FIA is an affiliate member of the World Tourism Organization and participated in the following WTO meetings between 1988 and 1991:

1988: Eighth meeting of the Facilitation Committee (27-29 April, Madrid);

Eighteenth meeting of the WTO Commission for Europe (7-9 June, Crete);

Eighteenth meeting of the WTO Commission for Africa (21-23 September, Zimbabwe).

1989: Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Tourism (10-15 April, The Hague);

Tenth meeting of the Facilitation Committee (27 February-1 March, Madrid);

Working Group on the establishment of a world centre for exchanges of information on tourism (CEMT) (26-27 April, Madrid);

Sixteenth meeting of WTO Annual General Assembly, 25 August, Paris.

1990: Seminar on the integration of tourism in Europe (7-9 May, Istanbul);

Twenty-first meeting of the WTO Commission for Africa (10-16 May, Lomé).

1991: Symposium on the situation of tourism in the Mediterranean Basin and Central and Eastern Europe (10 May, Nicosia)

FIA also participated in a meeting on international tourism forecasts held at Tihany, Hungary, on 25-27 April 1989, organized by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Miscellaneous meetings

FIA was represented during this period at the following meetings:

Ad Hoc Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (12-23 September 1988, New York);

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: forty-fourth session (11-20 April 1988, Jakarta);

Economic Commission for North America: Conference on the Environment (13-15 September 1989, New York).

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ELDERLY (FIAPA)

(Category I)

Founded in 1980 by various associations of the elderly, the International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA) has undergone rapid geographical expansion, with representation in 4 countries in 1980, 24 countries at the end of 1987 and 36 countries 1/ at the end of 1991, the combined membership of its member associations exceeding 100 million. FIAPA also maintains information links with 26 countries. 2/

FIAPA is the international extension of the associative movement, which in recent years has developed to a great extent among the elderly in various parts of the world. It is thus an authentic representative of the elderly population.

## ONGOING ACTIVITIES OF FIAPA

During the period 1988-1991, and, indeed, since FIAPA was founded, all its activities have focused on a primary goal corresponding to the recommendations of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing: to enable the elderly to remain integrated in society and continue to play a useful role by establishing services on a voluntary basis for the elderly, their families and other generations and by undertaking activities to improve their living environment, pass on the collective memory of which they are the repository, develop international exchanges with a view to bringing together individuals and peoples and promote international solidarity between developed and developing countries.

FIAPA has the following structure: the Board of Directors is the political policy-making organ and is democratically elected by the international General Assembly, in which all the member associations are represented; the President, who ensures institutional continuity; the Secretary-General, who is responsible for the development of activities and

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1/ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, CIS, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

2/ Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

for administration, being assisted in these functions by mission staff in various countries; and the Scientific Board, which has an advisory role and comprises eminent individuals from the various scientific disciplines relating to ageing.

The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1991/216, of 22 May 1991, decided to reclassify FIAPA to consultative status category I.

FIAPA also has consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and participates in the WHO Global Programme on Health of the Elderly. In the European context, FIAPA has consultative status with the Council of Europe and is one of the four members of the advisory body to the EEC Commission.

## Activities over the period 1988-1991

Within the framework of its cooperation with the United Nations, FIAPA has the role of acting as a constructive intermediary between the summit and the base.

From summit to base, FIAPA disseminates resolutions and information transmitted by the United Nations to its member associations in various countries. From base to summit, it transmits to the United Nations the concerns and aspirations of the elderly at the grass-roots level through studies, research and surveys, carried out with the assistance of member associations, and through proposals for activities within the context of programmes established by the United Nations.

It is not possible to list all of FIAPA's activities in this report, which will only mention the most important.

### 1988

The seventh international FIAPA symposium was held in Malta from 20-27 November 1988, with over 1,000 participants from 19 countries, in the presence of the Prime Minister and several members of the Government of Malta. The theme was "The role of FIAPA at the United Nations", and the debate took place in the presence of the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit at the United Nations.

Establishment of the European committee for liaison among associations of the elderly.

### 1989

Participation in the working group formed by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50, to propose measures to assess the implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing and events to commemorate in 1992 the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the plan.

Agreement signed on 4 November 1989 between the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and FIAPA establishing terms of cooperation.

1990

Dissemination of the report emanating from the FIAPA international survey on "Social and cultural activities of associations of the elderly". A questionnaire had been prepared early in 1989 with the participation of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and UNESCO, and translated into 11 languages and made available to associations in 144 countries. Replies received from associations in 37 countries at the end of 1989 were used. The report, prepared in June 1990, was submitted to the Centre and UNESCO and widely disseminated.

The eighth international FIAPA symposium was held in Montreal, from 14 to 17 June 1990, with almost 1,000 participants from 20 countries, and was attended by the Minister of State of the Canadian Government and representatives of the Government of the province of Quebec, the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO and EEC. The theme was "The elderly and their independence, place and image in society".

At the Montreal symposium the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed a message to FIAPA.

1991

Cooperation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in implementing FIAPA activities under the programme of events for the 1992 commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing, a programme which was reported on by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/45/420, 10 October 1990):

(a) Conduct of a sample survey of associations on "Concerns and aspirations of the elderly". (It should be noted that the report, completed in May 1992, was addressed to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which was responsible for preparing the draft strategies for international action on ageing for the decade 1992-2001.)

(b) Establishment within associations of "1992 committees" in communities, districts and towns in different countries to publicize the events of the anniversary (a list of the 461 committees established was sent in February 1992 to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which responded by sending them a message of encouragement through FIAPA).

(c) Preparation of the ninth international FIAPA symposium in Barcelona, to begin on 1 October 1992, to coincide with the declaration by the United Nations of the International Day for the Elderly, which forms part of the United Nations programme for the anniversary year.

Two major international gatherings organized by FIAPA were attended by a representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs:

A gathering of more than 1,400 older persons on 6 and 7 June 1991 in the south of France;

A gathering of more than 1,700 older persons in the north of Spain from 14 to 20 October 1991.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOME ECONOMICS (IFHE)

(Category II)

### Thematic four-yearly congresses

Over the past four years IFHE has held a congress in 1988, in Minneapolis, on the theme "Health for all: the role of home economics", and is preparing a second congress, to take place in Hanover in July 1922, on the theme "Radioscopy of families in households, contacts and developments".

These four-yearly congresses are held pursuant to the Federation's regulations but their themes fall within areas of interest to the United Nations: in 1988 "Health for all" to the year 2000 (goal set by WHO); in 1992, families and cultural, socio-economic and political changes, new sex roles, increased democratization within the family, population, the environment, all the problems to be taken up at the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, as well as during the International Year of the Family in 1994.

IFHE is firmly committed to carrying out activities in support of solutions to the major problems now facing mankind and to working on an ongoing basis to improve the quality of life of people through education and appropriate technologies.

The resolutions adopted at the congresses such as, for example, the wish for the fall in arms expenditure to result in increased resources for the promotion of education in home economics and social welfare, are transmitted to all political decision makers and representatives of States who are permanent delegates at organizations of the United Nations system.

### Biennial councils

Every two years IFHE holds a council of delegates of its association members at which it formulates plans of action. Among these plans mention should be made of the desire to work throughout the world, not only as educators in home economics and social welfare, but also as family advocates, particularly for the most disadvantaged. There is also a desire to defend, no matter what, education in home economics, which is often under threat as a specific area, particularly in the industrialized countries, whereas, as a result of unemployment and the ongoing economic crisis, it has never been more relevant to the needs of the people, in both countries of the North and South.

Home economists do not seek to limit their activities to the simple management of household resources, but are also involved in the creation of new resources, in accelerating the process of integrating women into decision-making and development choices, in efforts to create a healthy and harmonious environment and in efforts to stabilize the population. In following their profession, home economists are aiding families, whatever the

type of family, in a context of respect for cultural and social diversity. Policies formulated at the councils and congresses are implemented over the following two-yearly and four-yearly periods.

## Field activities

Because home economists are professional educators, social workers, advisers and administrative officials, they work day by day, throughout the world, to attain their objectives.

Further, IFHE, as an NGO (category A - UNESCO, category II - Economic and Social Council) has carried out various activities under contract, of which the following are the most important:

Seminar on the training of women in rural areas in the Greater Maghreb, Tunis, 1989. Co-financing UNESCO and Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation;

Financing of activities by the Family Planning Council in Sierra Leone (private donation for a four-wheel drive vehicle to allow field trips) - 1989;

Literacy education for women in Nigeria (Nimavec Vocational Centre, Oguta, IMO State, Nigeria, 1990) UNESCO co-financing;

Research into living conditions of families living on transfer incomes (France), financing from the French Family Allowances Fund (CAFRP) and the Social Assistance Fund (FAS), 1990-1991;

Meeting in Nairobi, financed by Germany, 1990;

Workshop in Ghana on "Young people and rural development", organized with other NGOs and financed by UNESCO, 1989;

Two workshops in Burkina Faso, with the Population and Human Settlements Division of UNESCO, in December 1991;

UNESCO Division of Youth and Sports Activities and UNESCO clubs in 1992.

These activities are cited since they demonstrate the particular interest of IFHE in the African continent, with its immense problems, where there is a need for assistance to families through appropriate education to enable them to take responsibility for their own development.

IFHE regrets that the project it submitted to WHO: "AIDS Education and Prevention for Africa", was not selected for financing. The project will be reformulated and resubmitted.

Lastly, a major meeting was held in Uganda, cofinanced by CIDA, under the aegis of the African Association for Home Economics and Social Welfare. Several pre-congress seminars will take place in July 1992, in particular in Vienna (Austria) and Paris (France), with participants from various countries.

There is an ongoing need to rethink and adjust concepts and methodologies employed in home economics and social welfare to reflect rapid changes and structural adjustments.

## Role of IFHE in NGO activities

IFHE has sent delegates to every major international meeting of UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF etc. It will be represented at the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, has been represented at regional conferences on food, and will be represented at the Rome Conference at the end of 1992.

IFHE has permanent delegates at the United Nations in New York, Paris, Vienna, Rome and Geneva. It has occupied and continues to occupy posts in the NGO standing committees (UNESCO - FAO - UNICEF - Economic and Social Council). It is a full participant in the working groups and joint consultations of NGOs. The association is active in NGOs involved with youth issues since it considers that education in home economics and social welfare is of particular concern to young people if the quality of human life is to improve in the near future independently of Government and State decisions, which frequently lag behind developments in social mores and practices.

Conscious of human rights, the association actively seeks implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is working for the full implementation of women's rights in society and in the family.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION TERRE DES HOMMES

(Category II)

The International Federation Terre des Hommes (FITDH) is an organization working on behalf of children and their future without applying any distinction of a political, racial or religious nature. Since underdevelopment is seen as the main obstacle to realization of a child's full potential, the movements which belong to FITDH support development projects, managed by local partners, which are intended to improve the quality of children's life and of the whole human environment on which they depend.

Since 1988, FITDH has regularly participated in meetings of the following bodies:

Commission on Human Rights;

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Committee on the Rights of the Child.

### Statements

Commission on Human Rights

In writing

E/CN.4/1989/NGO/67, the situation in El Salvador;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/23, children in armed conflicts;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/57, popular participation;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/68, detention;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/32, children in armed conflicts;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/39, the economy of Latin America;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/40, refugees;

Orally

1989, the situation in Colombia and the labour situation in Chile;

1990, the situation in South Africa, the right to property and internal refugees in the Philippines;

1991, refugees from Cambodia and the Philippines;

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

In writing

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/3 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/6, health in the territories occupied by Israel;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/6, children and development;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/12, the exploitation of children;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/7 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/5, street children;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/21, indigenous populations;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/29, the economy of Latin America;

Orally

1988, indigenous populations;

1989, children in the Philippines;

1990, a disappearance in Peru and refugees from Cambodia;

1991, refugees from Cambodia and Turkey;

Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

One oral statement, in 1991, on child prostitution;

Global consultation on implementation of the right to development as a human right

One written statement, in 1990, on children and development (HR/RD/1990/CONF.28).

FITDH is in consultative status with UNICEF. It has taken part in many meetings organized jointly with UNICEF (e.g. the consultation of 13 and 14 November 1990). It is a member of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, which cooperates actively with UNICEF on matters relating

to operations and information. In 1989 and 1991 it submitted information to the UNICEF Executive Committee.

In 1991, FITDH participated in the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

In 1990 and 1991, to commemorate the 20 November anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, FITDH organized various regional presentations on the subject of children in armed conflicts.

FITDH has submitted two communications to the Commission on Human Rights' Special Rapporteur on summary or arbitrary executions, one communication to the working group on enforced or involuntary disappearances and one communication under procedure 1503.

FITDH has replied to many letters from the Centre for Human Rights containing requests for information. Some of its replies are contained in the following documents:

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/9, 24 and 38;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1989/8;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/13 and 43;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1990/6;

E/CN.4/1991/11, 50, 52 and 64;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/43;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1991/6 and 6/Add.3;

A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.2.

FITDH does not have any publication as such, but each of its members regularly publishes its own bulletin.

## INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD 1/ FOURTH WORLD

(Category I)

The International Movement ATD Fourth World, founded in 1957 by Father Joseph Wresinski (1917-1988), brings together men and women of all geographical, social, political and cultural horizons on behalf of the poorest people. As a movement of a primarily family nature, it works for the promotion of peace and human rights in their indivisibility, starting with families and population groups living in extreme poverty. It has members and correspondents in 108 countries, and national branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Canada, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti and the United States of America; Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal; the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The International Movement ATD Fourth World obtained category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1991.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings (attendance, oral or written communications)

#### General Assembly

The Movement followed the work of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, held at New York in 1991.

#### Economic and Social Council

The Movement attended the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in January 1991. It took part in the session of the Economic and Social Council, held at New York in May 1991.

#### Commission on Human Rights

The Movement attended the sessions of the Commission held during the four-year period. In 1989, it submitted a written communication, "Human rights and extreme poverty: an appeal by Father Joseph Wresinski" (E/CN.4/1989/NGO/44). It made oral statements in 1989, 1990 and 1991 affirming the need to conduct a study on "Human rights and extreme poverty", as proposed in 1987 by Father Joseph Wresinski and called for in a series of Commission resolutions introduced by France (1989/10, 1990/15 and 1991/14) and drawn up in cooperation with the Movement. During these years, the Movement also participated in the sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of

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1/ ATD = Aide à toute détresse (Assistance in all cases of distress).

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to which it submitted oral communications in 1989, 1990 and 1991, in each case with a view to affirming the need to conduct the study on "Human rights and extreme poverty", as well as a written communication in 1988 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/19). In addition, Mr. Danilo Türk asked the Movement to provide a contribution on extreme poverty for his intermediate report on the study "Realization of economic, social and cultural rights" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/19). The Movement is a member of the working group on the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Its representative spoke at the global consultation on effective enjoyment of the right to development as a human right, held at Geneva in January 1990.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Movement made one oral communication at the Committee's first meeting, held at Geneva in September-October 1991.

World Conference on Human Rights

The Movement submitted an oral and written communication to the first session, held at Geneva in September 1991, of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

Commission for Social Development

The Movement followed the work of the Commission at its thirty-first session, held at Vienna in March 1989.

UNICEF

The Movement attended the sessions of the UNICEF Executive Board in 1989, 1990 and 1991. It introduced draft decisions to member States which resulted in the adoption of decisions 1989/8 and 1991/6, "Reaching the poorest". It submitted oral and written communications. The Movement was invited to the World Summit for Children, held at New York in 1990.

UNESCO

The Movement took part in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Conference. The Vice-President of the Movement, in a statement at the twenty-fifth session, called for increased awareness of the real conditions and aspirations of the poorest. In 1990 and 1991, the Movement followed the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee established in connection with the World Decade for Cultural Development. In 1991, it distributed a written note on the participation of the poorest, which will reappear in the Committee's final report.

ILO

The Movement took part in the seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

WHO

The Movement submitted a contribution entitled "Very poor families building Europe's future" to the symposium "Healthy Cities", held at Stockholm in September 1990.

World Conference on Education for All

The Movement was invited to the Conference, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990, where it submitted a written communication, "From an assistance to a partnership culture". It belongs to a network of NGOs which are following up implementation of the Final Declaration.

The Movement was represented at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Paris in September 1990.

## Cooperation with the programmes, organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations

UNICEF

Cooperation in the field has led to exchanges of expertise, participation in the work of commissions and UNICEF support for action by the Movement. Such cooperation has occurred, in particular, in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Guatemala and Senegal. In 1989, the Belgian National Committee for UNICEF incorporated the Movement into its campaign on behalf of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In May 1991, the Executive Director of UNICEF inaugurated the exhibition, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, of the large decorated portmanteau made by children of the Mouvement Tapori (the child branch of the Movement). The Movement attends the forums arranged by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF: in 1990, at New York, it introduced a working paper, "Reaching the poorest", prepared in conjunction with the NGOs of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee on the United Nations and the permanent forum on extreme poverty in the world; in 1991, at Kadoma, Zimbabwe, it led a plenary session of the forum.

UNESCO

Cooperation with different departments of UNESCO between 1988 and 1991 has included work with the youth department (assistance in the training of young African organizers; participation in an exchange programme with youth NGOs in Romania) and the department responsible for primary education, literacy training, adult education and education in rural areas (assistance to

a project, "Knowledge - health - street libraries", in Haiti). The Movement is a member of the collective consultation of NGOs on youth and, in 1990-1991, acted as co-chairman of the collective consultation on literacy training.

ILO

Preparations have been under way since 1990 for a pilot project on knowledge, access to employment and professional training, to be conducted at Bangkok as a further development of the cultural programme, "Art and poetry", being carried out there by the Movement's local branch.

Other activities

(a) Action to disseminate United Nations resolutions: In its publications (journals, magazines, etc.) and at the seminars and training sessions which it organizes, the Movement reflects the work and decisions of the United Nations in the fields of human rights, peace, youth, the family, children, development and the environment.

(b) Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat: In 1989 and 1991, the Secretary-General consulted the President of the Movement about the conditions and aspirations of the world's poorest families. On the latter occasion, in 1991, the President of the Movement transmitted an aide-mémoire to the Secretary-General concerning the state of the Movement's relations with the various United Nations agencies, as a follow-up to the aide-mémoire submitted by Father Joseph Wresinski in 1987. On 17 April 1989, the Secretary-General paid his respects at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty, which was inaugurated in 1987 by Father Joseph Wresinski, at the square in Paris dedicated to freedoms and human rights.

In 1988, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights wrote an article for the Revue quart monde on the subject of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee on the United Nations. In April 1991, the Under-Secretary-General was received by the Movement's President at its international centre. At the international meetings of national human rights bodies, in October 1991, the Under-Secretary-General addressed a ceremony at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty which was held in the presence of several of the meetings' participants, including the President of the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights. He also attended the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee. The Movement maintains permanent links with officials of the Centre for Human Rights.

In 1988, the Director-General of UNESCO received a delegation from the Movement. He agreed to act as patron of the Movement's "Art and poetry" campaign. In 1990, he addressed members of the Movement's board who were meeting at UNESCO premises.

In 1990, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for West Africa of UNDP paid his respects at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty. Following this encounter and further meetings with other members of staff, new areas of cooperation have opened up with UNDP.

(c) Preparation of reports requested by the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary organs or the United Nations Secretariat: In 1990, an evaluation paper, "Apprenticeship and family project, a door to the future", carried out by UNESCO, reporting on action taken in a United Kingdom family home with the aim of helping very poor families to acquire basic apprenticeships; in 1991, a study evaluating the project "House of Knowledge" at The Hague, Netherlands, carried out by ILO and illustrating efforts undertaken with the poorest young people to secure access to employment and training; in 1991, the launching of a study entitled "Family in a situation of extreme poverty" in accordance with a contract concluded with the United Nations at Vienna.

WORLD MOVEMENT OF MOTHERS (WMM)

(Category II)

In consultative status with United Nations: at the Economic and Social Council, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF

Objectives of WMM

To represent mothers in national and international life;

To help them assume their social, family and civic responsibilities.

Geographical extension: Organizations have newly become WMM members in the following countries: Benin, Chile, Congo, Greece, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal and Zaire.

Participation in NGO Conferences, meetings and workshops at the United Nations

1988

Economic and Social Council: New York, regular participation in the meetings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning the status of women, and participation in the session on rural women.

UNICEF: Regular participation in the meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.

Suggestions made concerning the struggle against exploitation of children through unfair labour, prostitution and pornography; the illegal transfer of children; the separation of children from their parents in time of war or disaster.

UNESCO: WMM was elected to the Standing Committee of the UNESCO Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and took part in the working groups on women, the family, and education for human rights.

Statement by WMM on the role of families in the cultural development of children made at the meeting of experts that opened the World Decade for Cultural Development.

1989

Economic and Social Council: November: WMM statement on children as victims of man-made disasters before the United Nations General Assembly during the consideration of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

March: Statement before the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on adoption.

UNICEF: Circulation of a Declaration on Adoption among delegations present at the Executive Board session (17 April).

UNESCO: WMM represented the Standing Committee of the UNESCO Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations at the seminar on the status of women, attended by experts, United Nations representatives and member countries.

26 June to 1 July, Yamoussoukro: WMM statement at the seminar on peace among men.

1990

Economic and Social Council: 22-23 February, Vienna: Participation in the seminar on the promotion of women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; organization of a workshop on changing attitudes towards women's work, paid and unpaid.

March: WMM statement before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on agenda item 10 (regarding detention, imprisonment, degrading treatment) and item 14 (human rights and scientific and technological developments).

UNICEF: 30-31 January, New York: Participation in a symposium of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF on the theme "education for all, a reality".

19 April: Statement before the UNICEF Executive Board reminding governments of the need for action to protect children, especially the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

UNESCO: Participation in the working groups of the Standing Committee of the UNESCO General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

March: WMM represented the Standing Committee at the Strasbourg seminar preparatory to the Thailand World Conference on Education for All, and made a statement asking for greater efforts to advance the education of women and girls.

December, New York: WMM held a reception for the representatives and non-governmental organizations attending the UNICEF General Conference, to celebrate the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

1991

Economic and Social Council: February, Vienna: Statement before the Commission on the Status of Women.

March, Geneva: statement before the Commission on Human Rights on agenda item 12 (regarding the traffic in children and their exploitation through labour, prostitution and pornography) and on items 10 and 14.

WMM joined a large number of non-governmental organizations in a statement and an appeal on behalf of persons and families living in extreme poverty.

New York: Regular participation in the NGO Committees on the family and on the status of women and the NGO Working Group on children in difficult circumstances.

UNICEF: New York: Participation in an NGO committee set up to gather information on the needs of the populations affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

November, New York: at the time of the report on the Kadoma forum organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, WMM made a statement deploring the relative ineffectualness of the action taken over the last 40 years and asking for greater world solidarity on behalf of children.

UNESCO: WMM took an active part in organizing the NGO symposium on the educational functions of the family and cultural changes, scheduled for 12 to 13 March 1992.

Two WMM representatives acted as rapporteurs of a working group on women and a working group on education for the defence and promotion of human rights.

WMM responses to consultations by various departments of the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, UNICEF and the International Labour Office

1988

Economic and Social Council: Response to a questionnaire involving an in-depth assessment of the human rights programmes.

Response to the [...] Services Division offering suggestions for evaluation and implementation.

25 March: Response to consultation by the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva on resolution 1988/32, in connection with the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Note to the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna) on the strategies adopted at the 1985 World Conference on Women.

International Labour Office: 7 October: Reply to the Director of the unit on conditions of work and welfare facilities, in which WMM made suggestions on child care in the industrialized countries when both parents work outside the home.

1989

Economic and Social Council: 20 June: In reply to the Director of the Social Development Division in Vienna, WMM submitted suggestions for a programme relating to the International Year of the Family.

December: At the request of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, WMM sent comments on resolution 1989/59 in connection with conscientious objection to military service.

1990

Economic and Social Council: Reply to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, in which WMM sent comments and suggestions on the following points: application of the death penalty to persons under 18, elimination of child labour and the sexual exploitation of children, the right of peoples to self-determination and the effective observance of human rights; the right to development.

1991

Economic and Social Council: Reply to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on the subject of traffic in children.

UNICEF: October: WMM responded to a questionnaire on the education of girls from the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.

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